Template for periodic information for financial products referred to in Article 8(1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and in the first paragraph of Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

By **investment Sustainable** means investing in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that it does not cause significant significant harm to any of these objectives and that the companies benefiting from the investments apply good governance practices

The EU taxonomy is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, which lists **environmentally sustainable economic activities**.This Regulation does not list socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective are not necessarily aligned with the taxonomy.

Product name: Echiquier Space	**Legal entity identifier:** 529900LX87C9EMC05C69

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make minimal **investments with a environmental objective** :%

☐ in economic activities that are considered sustainable considered sustainable in environmental terms economic activities that are considered sustainable EU taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that are not are not considered sustainable in sustainable under the EU taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **investments Sustainable having an objective social: %**

☒ It **promotes environmental and social characteristics** and, although it does not have investment as its objective sustainable but it contains a proportion of 18.1% investments

☐ having an environmental objective and carried out in economic activities that are considered sustainable under the environmentally

☒ having an environmental objective and carried out in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy

☒having an objective social

☐ It promotes I/O characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

The **indicators of sustainability** are used to verify whether the financial product complies with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

To what extent have the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product been achieved?

The product's ESG approach is based on the implementation of a set of exclusions defined at the LBP AM ISR group level and the use of an ESG rating of issuers to monitor the non-financial risks of the Financial Product.
This analysis is based on the GREaT quantitative tool, specific to the LBP AM group, which provides an ESG rating based on the following four pillars:

- Responsible governance
- Sustainable Resource Management
- Energy transition
- Regional development

The weighting assigned to each pillar for calculating an issuer's GREaT score is adjusted according to its sector of activity in order to take into account its specific characteristics. For example, the challenge of reducing greenhouse gas emissions is not the same for a service sector company as it is for an industrial company, as the former sector is structurally less emissions-intensive than the latter. In any case, the weighting assigned to each of the three pillars – "Environment", "Social" and "Governance" – calculated by reallocating the GREaT pillar criteria, is systematically greater than or equal to 20% and can be as high as 60%.

No specific index has been designated as a benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

The Financial Product invests in sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2(17) of the SFDR.

The **sustainability indicators sustainability** assess the extent to which the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product financial are achieved.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Percentage of sustainable investment	**18.1%**

...and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the sustainable investment objectives that the financial product intended to achieve and how did sustainable investments contribute to its objectives?

The Financial Product aims to achieve environmental and social Sustainable Investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation. The minimum threshold for Sustainable Investments of the Financial Product is specified in the box at the top of this appendix. The sustainable investments made by the Financial Product may meet environmental and/or social objectives.

On the environmental theme, the six objectives of the European Taxonomy are considered, namely:
- Climate change mitigation,
- Adaptation to climate change,
- Sustainable use and protection of marine resources,
- Transition to a circular economy,
- Prevention and reduction of pollution,
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

It should be noted that the methodology applied does not allow for the measurement of the contribution of investments according to the definition of the European Taxonomy (i.e. the taxonomic alignment of investments).
However, the contribution of investments to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "SFDR") is measured using indicators specific to the LBP AM Group, as detailed below.

On the social theme, the objectives considered are:
- Respect for and promotion of human rights, in particular the promotion of fair and favourable working conditions, social integration through work, and the protection and promotion of the rights of local communities.
- The development of territories and communities, through relationships with stakeholders outside the company and responsible management of value chains, in order to address issues of socio-economic development, the fight against social and territorial divisions, support for local actors and access to education.
- Improving access to healthcare and essential care worldwide by addressing issues of availability, geographical accessibility, affordability and acceptability of treatments.

This general strategy does not imply that all sustainable investments must meet all of the above environmental and social objectives, but that sustainable investments must address at least one of these issues without significantly harming the others.

The contribution to one of the above environmental and social objectives is assessed using various sources, including:
For all environmental and social objectives:
- The "GREaT" score, a proprietary quantitative analysis methodology developed by the LBP AM Group, which covers all environmental and social objectives.
- The "SDG" score, LFDE's proprietary qualitative analysis that evaluates companies' products, services and practices in order to measure their contribution to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On climate and biodiversity-specific objectives:
- The issuer's commitment to a decarbonisation trajectory for its activities that is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreements, according to criteria defined by the Management Company.
- The "Greenfin" score, a quantitative indicator measuring the issuer's business model's exposure to eco-activities as defined by the French Greenfin label, dedicated to financing the energy and ecological transition,
- The "Bird" score, a proprietary quantitative indicator developed by the LBP AM Group to assess companies primarily on their policies, practices and impacts in relation to biodiversity.
- The "Climate & Biodiversity Maturity" score, a proprietary qualitative analysis by LFDE designed to assess companies' maturity in addressing the climate and biodiversity challenges they face and will face in the future.

On the specific theme of access to healthcare:
- The "AAAA" score (Acceptability, Accessibility, Affordability, Availability), LFDE's proprietary qualitative analysis designed to assess companies' contribution through their products and services to the four dimensions of access to healthcare (availability, geographical accessibility, financial accessibility, acceptability), inspired by the World Health Organisation's (WHO) work on the subject.

A more complete description of the thresholds applied for each criterion is available in the document "SFDR – Sustainable Investment Methodology" accessible on the Management Company's website (https://www.lfde.com), in the "Responsible Investment" section, on the "Further information" page, under the heading "LFDE Documents – SFDR Regulations" section.

The **main negative impacts** correspond to the most significant of investment decisions on sustainability factors related to environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and corrupt practices.

To what extent have the sustainable investments made by the financial product not caused significant harm to an environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In order to ensure that an investment contributing to a sustainability objective, according to the analysis method presented above, does not cause significant harm to any environmentally or socially sustainable investment objective, the methodology applied systematically and cumulatively considers:
- The issuer's practices relating to its management of environmental resources and respect for human rights. This point is monitored using the proprietary extra-financial analysis methodology "GREaT".
- The issuer's exposure to sectors that are sensitive to environmental and social issues (such as thermal coal, controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, etc.) in connection with the exclusion policies applicable within the LBP AM Group's management companies. A more complete description of the exclusions is available in the "Exclusion Policy" document accessible on the Management Company's website (https:// www.lfde.com), in the "Responsible Investment" section, on the "Further information" page, under the heading "LFDE Documents - Approach and Methodologies".
- The issuer's exposure to severe controversy over environmental, social and governance issues, or to a critical risk of serious violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How were indicators relating to negative impacts taken into account?***

This product does not take into account material adverse impacts in its investment strategy.

- ***Were sustainable investments consistent with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?***

In order to ensure that sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Management Company systematically monitors:
- The correct application of the Management Company's exclusion policy relating to these international treaties and the ad hoc controversy control process.
- The disqualification of issuers identified as having poor practices in the "Sustainable Resource Management" pillar of the GREaT analysis methodology, which included criteria relating to respect for human rights and labour law.

A detailed description of the thresholds applied for each criterion is available in the document "SFDR – Sustainable Investment Methodology" accessible on the Management Company's website (https://www.lfde.com), in the "Responsible Investment" section, on the "Further information" page, under the heading "LFDE Documents – SFDR Regulations" section.

The EU taxonomy establishes a "do no significant harm" principle, whereby investments aligned with the taxonomy should not cause significant harm to the objectives of the EU taxonomy, accompanied by specific EU criteria. The "do no significant harm" principle
" applies only to investments underlying the financial product that take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

How has this financial product taken into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Not applicable.

What were the main investments of this financial product?

The list includes investments constituting **the largest proportion** of investments of the financial during the reference period.

Largest investments as at 30/09/2025	Economic sectors	% of assets	Country
L3HARRIS TECHNOLOGIES	Industry	6.1	United States
KRATOS DEFENCE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS	Industry	5.7%	United States
RTX	Industry	5.1	United States
TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES	Information technology	5.0	United States
THALES	Industry	4.5	France
BAE SYSTEMS	Industry	4.4	United Kingdom
TRIMBLE	Information technology	4.3	United States
AMAZON.COM	Consumer Discretionary	4.0	United States
PLANET LABS PBC	Industry	4.0	United States
MDA SPACE	Industry	3.9	Canada
LEIDOS	Industry	3.9	United States
TSMC	Information technology	3.6	Taiwan
LEONARDO	Industry	3.3	Italy
GILAT SATELLITE NETWORKS	Information technology	3.3%	United States
NVIDIA	Information technology	3.1	United States

Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets

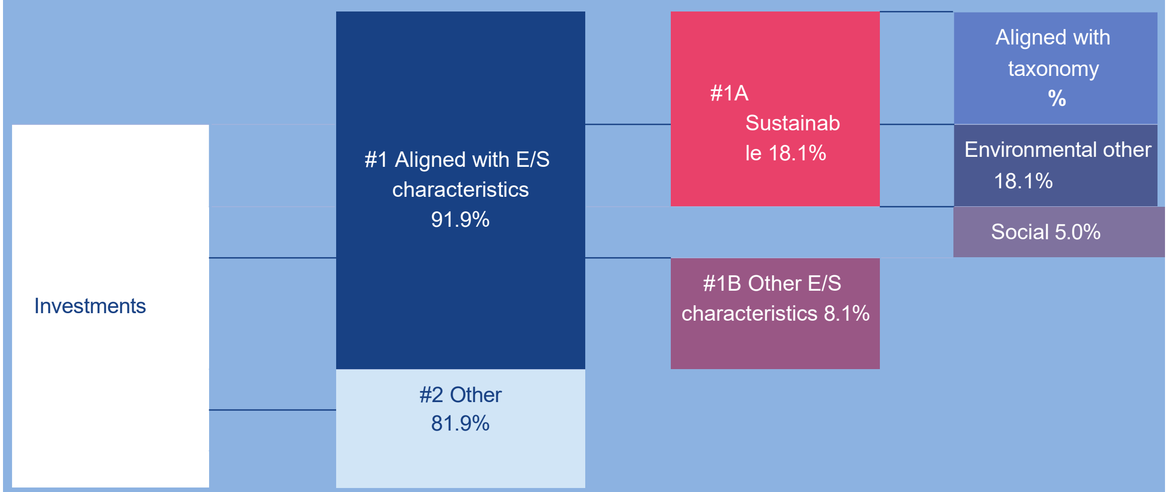
To comply with EU taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission on emissions and a switch to electricity from fully renewable sources or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035.
For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

The enabling activities directly enable other activities to contribute substantially to the achievement of an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which there are not yet low-carbon alternatives and, among other things, whose greenhouse gas emission levels are among the best achievable performance.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?



Category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes investments in the financial product used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
Category **#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics nor considered sustainable investments.

Category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes:
- sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covering sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives;
- Subcategory **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covering investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics that are not considered investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors	Weight in %
Discretionary consumption	4.1
Energy	0.0
Government	0.0
Real estate	0.0
Industry	61.7
Materials	0.0
Essential products	0.0
Financial products	0.0
Public services	3.0
Communication services	4.7
Healthcare	0.0
Information technology	27.1

Category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
Category **#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics not considered as sustainable investments.

Category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes:
- subcategory **#1A Sustainable** covering sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives;

To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU taxonomy?

Has the Financial Product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

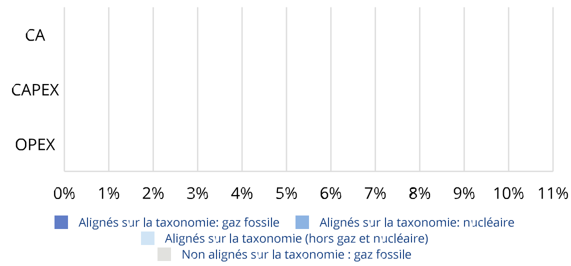
To date, the management company has not been able to calculate the taxonomic alignment excluding sovereign bonds. The above data was calculated as at 30/09/2025. On that date, the proportion of investment in sovereign bonds was 0.00%.

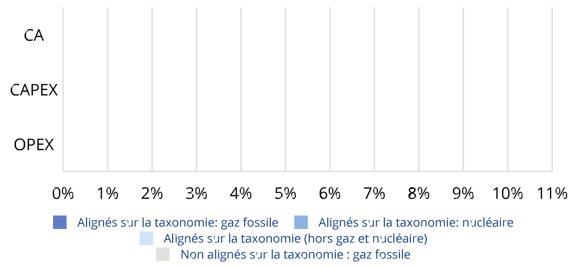
The Management Company is currently working on acquiring and integrating extra-financial data that will enable it to produce this report for the next financial year.

The Management Company has not been able to calculate or estimate the alignment with the Taxonomy of CapEx and OpEx expenditure of the companies invested in by the Financial Product. The Company undertakes to make every effort to produce these indicators for the next financial year.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds* with the taxonomy, the first chart shows alignment with the taxonomy relative to all investments in the financial product, including sovereign bonds, while the second chart shows alignment with the taxonomy relative only to investments in the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

Activities aligned with the taxonomy are expressed as a percentage.
%:
- of **turnover** to reflect the current environmental performance of the companies benefiting from the investments;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) to show the green investments made by the companies benefiting from the investments, which is relevant for a transition to a green economy;
- operating **operating expenditure** (OpEx) to reflect the green operational activities of the companies benefiting from the investments.





** For the purposes of these charts, "sovereign bonds" include all sovereign exposures.*

What was the proportion of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The Financial Product does not commit to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

How has the percentage of investments aligned with the EU taxonomy changed compared to previous reference periods?

Not applicable.

The symbol represents sustainable investments with a objective environmental that do **take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective were not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

18.1%, noting that the same company can be a sustainable investment from both an environmental and a social perspective.

What was the proportion of socially sustainable investments?

5.0%, it should be noted that the same company may be a sustainable investment from both an environmental and a social perspective.

What investments were included in the "other" category, what was their purpose, and did any minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to them?

Not applicable.

What measures were taken to achieve the sustainable investment objective during the reporting period?

Not applicable.

How did this financial product perform relative to the benchmark?

Not applicable.

How does the benchmark differ from a broad market index?

Not applicable.

Benchmarks are indices used to measure whether a financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

How did this financial product perform against sustainability indicators designed to determine the benchmark index's alignment with the environmental or social characteristics being promoted?

Not applicable.

How did this financial product perform relative to the benchmark index?

Not applicable

How did this financial product perform relative to the broad market index?

Not applicable